

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXI

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 18, 1932

No. 7

CONTRIBUTIONS VERSUS WAGE REDUCTIONS

Labor Representatives Oppose Suggestion for Charter Amendment

A tentative plan under which \$1,500,000 will be raised for the relief of the unemployed through voluntary pay reductions of city officials and employees was agreed to on Monday last at a meeting held in the office of Mayor Rossi, attended by department heads, employees' representatives and officials of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

The plan adopted is expected to eliminate the need for a charter amendment proposed by Mayor Rossi giving the Board of Supervisors authority to reduce salaries in case of emergency. It will also permit the city to make a large contribution toward unemployment relief without increasing taxes, and will avoid further complicating the unemployment situation through the ordering of wholesale dismissal of employees. Advocates of the plan argued that it would leave the majority of the employees affected in better financial position than private employees in similar occupations because of the protection afforded by the city employees' retirement system and civil service tenure.

May Be Ratified Today

Final decision is to be made this (Friday) afternoon, at another meeting in Mayor Rossi's office. Unanimous ratification was predicted by officials and employees. Mayor Rossi will take no further steps toward submission of the proposed charter amendment until after the Friday meeting, he said.

At last Friday's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council the proposed charter amendment calling for a graduated pay cut ranging from 3 per cent to 12½ per cent for all municipal employees was read to the delegates by Secretary John A.

O'Connell. The law and legislative committee was authorized to study and report on the document, and it is expected that a report will be received at tonight's meeting.

Will Oppose Charter Amendments

"Another amendment now being drafted by the makers of the charter themselves provides for a horizontal decrease of 25 per cent in the wages of all city workers, including police and firemen," O'Connell said.

"The unions affected might be willing to accept reductions voluntarily in cases of emergency. But we will oppose charter amendments to that effect. We will not become entangled in the rigmarole which would be necessary to invalidate the amendment when normal business conditions return."

How Plan Will Operate

The plan tentatively agreed upon calls for a sliding scale of reductions, ranging from 3 per cent in the lowest class, up to 12 per cent for those receiving the highest pay. Here is the program as approved Monday:

Those getting from \$1200 to \$2000 a year, a 3 per cent cut. There are 2342 in this group, with a total annual payroll of \$3,929,000.

From \$2000 to \$3000, a 6 per cent cut. There are 5676 in this group, more than twice as many as in all other classes combined, and the annual payroll is \$13,960,000.

From \$3000 to \$4000, a 7 per cent cut. There are 978 in the group, with a total payroll of \$3,180,000.

From \$4000 to \$6000, an 8 per cent cut; 167 in the group; total payroll, \$750,000.

From \$6000 to \$10,000, a 10 per cent cut; 76 in the group; total payroll, \$532,000.

More than \$10,000, a 12 per cent cut; ten in the group; total payroll, \$116,000.

Will Affect Some Per Diem Men

Several hundred per diem men and men paid on an hourly basis are not included in the computation, but they would be placed in their respective income classes if receiving \$1200 a year or more, and their contributions would swell the \$1,500,000 total. The per diem and hourly men have a yearly payroll of \$5,000,000. The total payroll is over \$27,500,000.

During the current fiscal year city employees contributed one day's pay a month toward relief, and the city appropriated \$700,000. This year, Mayor Rossi said, not more than \$300,000 can be contributed from taxes, in view of the increased expenditures made mandatory under the new charter, which means either wholesale dismissals or pay cuts, either voluntary or involuntary.

Teachers Will Not Oppose It

Virtual indorsement of the plan for municipal employees and officials to contribute \$1,500,000 for unemployment relief during the next fiscal year was given Monday by the governing council of the Teachers' Association of San Francisco. Harvey E. Harris, president, was delegated to attend the conference between city department heads and Mayor Rossi Friday.

There seems to be a general disposition on the part of all classes of city employees to co-operate in the plan, but an overwhelming sentiment is displayed against any proposal to put into effect salary reductions through charter amendment.

TO GUARANTEE DEPOSITS

Representative Henry Steagall, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill to guarantee deposits in member banks of the Federal Reserve System, says a Washington dispatch.

The bill would create a guaranty fund of \$517,000,000. Of this amount, \$167,000,000 would be transferred from the treasury, where it has already been deposited by the reserve banks as a franchise tax. The rest is made up of \$150,000,000 from the surplus of the Federal Reserve System, and \$200,000,000 assessed against the member banks. If required to meet its obligations to depositors, the guarantee fund would be increased \$100,000,000 a year by annual assessments on member banks.

The fund would be administered by a federal board of five members consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency and three other persons appointed by the President.

Payments to Depositors

The board would make a payment to depositors 60 days after a bank closed. The first payment would be not less than 50 per cent of all individual deposits that do not exceed \$1000. On all other deposits the board would pay only 25 per cent except where 25 per cent amounts to less than \$500; in that case the board would pay the full amount of \$500.

Six months later the board would pay 25 per cent to general depositors and the remaining 50 per cent due depositors whose individual deposits do not exceed \$1000. The final payment, made 21 months after a bank closes, would reimburse all depositors.

Favored by Bank Officials

Representative Steagall declared that the bill "is now favored by many of the Federal Reserve Bank officials and by many men in the banking world who hitherto have been against the passage of any such legislation."

MOST UNCONSCIONABLE DEVICE

A sales tax is the most iniquitous, most reprehensible, most unconscionable device for plundering the people ever devised since the days of Captain Kidd! Metropolitan newspapers, owned and controlled by entrenched wealth, have urged a sales tax ever since the close of the war. Secretaries of the treasury possessed of vast fortunes have urged a sales tax. Corporations which profited unmercifully and international bankers who helped bring on the present depression by unloading worthless foreign bonds on our investors are clamoring for a sales tax. . . . They want to lift the burden of government from the great incomes to the backs of the farmer, the wage earner, the small tradesman, the mass of the people.—Congressman Clarence Cannon of Missouri.

MAKE DRIVE FOR JOBS

Mayor Rossi, honorary chairman of the work creating commission, has called on all San Franciscans to aid to their utmost in the ten-day drive to add 100,000 working days to the city's payrolls for the benefit of unemployed residents, which was launched Monday last with the volunteer forces of the local work creating commission out in a door-to-door solicitation for jobs.

Fifteen hundred men and women from the American Legion, Junior Chamber of Commerce, women's clubs and other civic and patriotic groups are making the appeal, and reports are to the effect that splendid results are being shown.

The plan of the commission is to relieve depression by supplying work rather than charity. Carried out in other cities, it has achieved notable success.

Mayor Rossi is honorary chairman of the commission. Bert W. Levit is executive chairman. Organizations lending vigorous support to the drive include, besides those named, the Chamber of Commerce, Building Trades Council, Down Town Association, Labor Council, Parent-Teacher Associations, City and County Federation of Women's Clubs, San Francisco Center, League of Women Voters, Real Estate Board and Industrial Association.

LABOR ABUSES BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Secretary O'Connell of Labor Council Makes Charges to Commission

That aliens were retained on the payroll of the Hetch Hetchy project while residents of San Francisco were laid off, that employment agencies were taking a substantial rake-off on Hetch Hetchy jobs, that employees with families were compelled to patronize the city camps, and that workers had been denied the right to appoint a spokesman—these were among the charges voiced by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, at a meeting of the Public Utilities Commission last Monday night, as reported by B. W. Horne for the "News."

Responsibility for these conditions was laid to M. M. O'Shaughnessy, but George Filmer, one of the commissioners, disputed this and insisted that L. T. McAfee, chief engineer in charge, had the authority.

McAfee himself said he didn't know he was boss. He had never been told he was and in the absence of specific orders would continue to consider O'Shaughnessy his superior.

"It has been my understanding that O'Shaughnessy is merely a consultant and in an advisory capacity. He has nothing to do with the prosecution of the work," said Filmer.

John Is Unconvinced

"Tell that to O'Shaughnessy, will you?" challenged O'Connell.

"I will, right now," was Filmer's reply. Immediate decision, however, was blocked by Chairman Lewis F. Byington.

The question as to who had the right to issue orders on the city's \$100,000,000 water and power project was brought up when O'Connell made a series of complaints.

San Francisco residents were laid off the job while aliens and non-residents remained on the payroll, O'Connell informed the commission. He cited the recent discharge of ten out of thirty-six employees in the Livermore shops.

Alien Workers Retained

"Eight of the ten laid off," said O'Connell, "are voters and bona fide residents of this city, we found on a checkup. Not only that, but we have definite information that nearly all of the twenty-six who were kept on the job are out-of-towners and many of them are not even citizens."

His second complaint was that employment agencies were taking what he termed was a substantial rakeoff on Hetch Hetchy jobs.

Another protest from the men voiced by O'Connell was that married employees with families living near the job, who could save money by eating at home, are compelled to pay \$1.25 a day for meals at the city camps. Some of these men earn \$4.25 a day, from which the charge for food is subtracted, he said.

McAfee Not the Boss

His fourth protest was that the tunnel workers had been denied the right to appoint a spokesman at conferences over wages and working conditions.

Byington told O'Connell the complaints would be taken up by McAfee.

"We'd be glad to take them up with McAfee," replied O'Connell. "But he is not the boss."

Commissioners Daniel C. Murphy and John McCallum said they believed that things should be rectified if the complaints were founded on fact.

"Well, they are, but trying to tell that to O'Shaughnessy is just like butting your head against a stone wall," said O'Connell.

One of the commissioners then wanted to know what O'Shaughnessy had to do with things. When informed, he wanted immediate action.

"The commission," Byington broke in, "will take

these matters up with Mr. McAfee and see that the fair thing is done."

And that's how the matter ended.

Suggestions Formally Submitted

As secretary of the Labor Council, O'Connell later put his suggestions in writing for the benefit of the commission, as follows:

"I take this opportunity to put in writing several matters which I called to your attention at the meeting held Monday evening, March 14, as follows:

"1. To allow married men employed on the Hetch Hetchy project to take their meals at home and not be compelled to eat at the camp, for which a charge of \$1.25 a day is being exacted.

"2. That the men engaged in the performance of the work be granted the right to have a representative of their own choosing to take up the men's grievances with the management.

"3. That in all branches of employment San Francisco workmen be given preference. This matter was forcibly brought to our attention through the recent action of the management laying off residents of San Francisco while retaining workers coming from places outside of San Francisco. We respectfully suggest that you enforce your authority to have resident laborers and mechanics retained.

"4. That a rigid investigation be conducted to the end that all alien labor be eliminated in accordance with the laws pertaining to the employment of citizen and resident labor on all public work for the city and county."

NEW YORK PRESSMEN'S RELIEF WORK

Every employed member of New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 is now being assessed \$1 for every day he works to benefit the fund for the relief of unemployed members. Members heretofore have been assessed about \$2 a week, but an increase was made necessary by the increased unemployment among the pressmen, President James Conway of the union said. He added that 835 out of the 3600 members of the union, all of whom work in book and job printing plants, are on the unemployment benefit list. More than \$1,120,000 has already been distributed through this union since the beginning of the depression.

ORGANIZER FOR BUTCHERS

George J. Hobart, who has been in charge of activities for Meat Cutters' Local No. 421 of Los Angeles for a year or so, and been very successful, announces that he has been named by President Gorman of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's International Union as organizer and representative for southern California, and has entered upon his duties. He has been aiding in the reorganization of the local at Long Beach, which he says is going over fine.

ACTION OF OAKLAND BARBERS

Oakland Barbers' Union has voted that, as its members have consented to a wage cut from \$30 to \$25 a week, prices of haircuts and shaves should be reduced to 50 and 25 cents. "The savings to the master barbers should be passed along to the general public," said Daniel Tattenham, first vice-president of the International Union, who attended the meeting. In support of the prices, the union decided to organize shops making those charges.

MACHINE IS "ALMOST HUMAN"

The New York Central Railroad has a new car that is the latest in track inspection. A Sperry detector apparatus charges the rail as the car runs, moves a paper tape across an observation table, records the condition of the rails, reveals flaws in the steel and marks them with a spray of paint.

NO NECKING IN THE CAB

Jim—Say, Joe, can you tell men why there are fewer railroad accidents than automobile accidents. Joe—Well, perhaps not exactly, but I think it is because the engineer isn't always hugging the fireman.—"American Flint."

CALIFORNIA SHOULD NOT BE LAST

By ratification of the "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution on March 4, Virginia became the first state to approve the amendment.



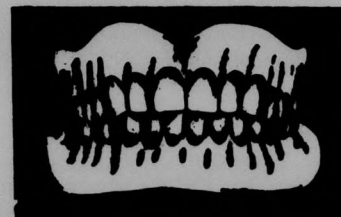
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KENTUCKY CONDITIONS

In an appeal for funds "to get a federal investigation, to provide food for thousands of miners living on the bare subsistence level, and to pay for legal defense for miners faced with framed up charges of criminal syndicalism," Liston M. Oaks, in co-operation with the Independent Miners' Relief Committee of New York, pens the following description of conditions in the Kentucky coal fields:

"Fifteen writers and professional people went into Kentucky recently to distribute food to starving miners, and to re-establish their elementary human and constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. We failed in this mission; we were kidnaped and forcibly ejected from the state. Our chairman, Waldo Frank, a leading critic and novelist, and Allan Taub, attorney for the strikers, were severely beaten. Some of the food we had taken in was confiscated. The local authorities ridiculed our request for protection and denied us permission to hold meetings and give food to destitute miners' families. They informed us grimly that they had decided to 'run the reds out of Kentucky.' They define as 'reds' all who sympathize with the miners' struggle against starvation wages; impartial investigators, newspaper reporters and physicians have been accorded the same treatment that we received.

Investigators Not Communists

"None of our committee are members of the Communist party, but we do defend the legal rights of all American citizens, regardless of their political affiliations. Our primary concern is the preservation of civil liberties. That includes radicals. We went to Kentucky, not only to relieve hunger, but to uphold the right of the Workers' International Relief to function as a food-distributing agency. This relief organization is not a political party; it welcomes into its membership individuals of all races, creeds and political convictions. But among its leaders are some well-known communists. We believe that it is dangerous to outlaw labor organizations, however radical their leaders may be; to drive them underground is undemocratic and it encourages violence.

Kidnaped and Threatened

"After the mob had kidnaped us and threatened that 'if you ever come back we'll fill you full of buckshot,' we came to Washington to appeal to Congress for a federal investigation into the terror and starvation in Kentucky. Federal laws have been broken, the constitutions of Kentucky and the United States torn up. The plea of the miners and of our committee for food and justice is sneered at by the local authorities. We charge that democratic and constitutional government has been abolished in the strike area, where the coal operators have imported gangsters to break the strike, to terrorize and starve the miners back into peonage. The cry of 'bolshevism' is a smoke screen for this attack upon the strikers. The conservative American Federation of Labor affiliate, the United Mine Workers of America, which started the strike, was driven out of Kentucky by the same legal and extra-legal persecution now used against the radical National Miners' Union. On the day we entered Pineville deputized thugs murdered a 19-year-old union organizer, Harry Simms, while he was on his way to receive the food we had brought in. Other union organizers and relief workers have been shot, jailed, kidnaped and beaten; but more miners and deputies were killed while the strike was under the leadership of the United Mine Workers of America than since the National Miners' Union entered the field.

"The tyrannical oligarchy of the coal operators, who have instituted a fascist dictatorship, can not be justified by their insincere claim that 'the home, the church and the government are threatened by bolshevism,' as County Attorney Walter Smith

told Waldo Frank. Such demagoguery can not justify murder and the suppression of all civil liberties.

"We have had a hearing before Senators Costigan, Cutting, Norris, La Follette, Borah, Brookhart, Logan and Frazier. We hope for a federal investigation before a massacre takes place—the situation is so tense that such an eventuality is not at all improbable."

WHY CHICAGO IS "BROKE"

The Chicago Federation of Labor has taken a strong stand on the muddled condition of that city's finances, because of which city employees, including teachers in the public schools, have remained unpaid for months. Resolutions adopted by the Federation demand of the duly elected officials that they live up to their oath of office and give to the citizens the governmental facilities to which they are entitled. One of the resolutions adopted, alleging a condition which may account for the financial chaos, is as follows:

"Resolved, That every effort be made by the proper officials to compel personal property to bear the burden of taxation in the same proportion as does real estate, which in the past has borne practically the entire cost of government, as disclosed by the decision of County Judge Jarecki, which showed that approximately \$24,000,000,000 of personal property was entirely escaping taxation."

TO PROTECT EMPLOYERS

More than 10,000 members of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union of New York will walk out this week in protest against gang terrorization, says a New York dispatch.

The workers charge that organized racketeers have levied "protection" tribute on about 100 millinery plants in New York, some of the payments to the underworld reaching \$1000 a year.

The walkout, it was said, was to allow all shops to be brought into the union. Since it was decided upon, speakers charged, gangsters have terrorized manufacturers, harassed and attacked workers and sent emissaries to the homes of union leaders. Police protection has been sought and given.

It was stated that the walkout was in accordance with an understanding between the union and the association of manufacturers.

ONE INDUSTRY "TURNS CORNER"

Production of boots and shoes rose to 316,000,000 pairs in the United States in 1931, according to records just collected by the United States census bureau. This represents an advance of nearly 4 per cent, or 12,000,000 pairs, over the output of 1930, which was 304,000,000 pairs of footwear.

These data would appear to indicate that shoe manufacturing is one of a few industries which have turned the corner and are headed away from depression, at least as far as output may be accepted as a measure.

IOWA FEDERATION WANTS GREEN

Efforts will be made by the Trades and Labor Assembly of Burlington to bring William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to Burlington for the fortieth annual convention of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, June 13 to 17.

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STRIKE AMICABLY ADJUSTED

A strike of the taxicab drivers employed by the Luxor Cab Company went into effect at midnight last Friday. It was a 100 per cent walkout, and remained in effect until Wednesday last, when it was reported to have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The controversy arose over the refusal of the Chauffeurs' Union to accept a plan whereby its members were to work on commission instead of on a regular wage basis.

PAPER MILL STRIKE EXPECTED

In the Swedish paper mill industry the employers have decided to reduce the wage rate on time and piece work by 8 per cent, to be effective beginning March 21, according to a radiogram from Trade Commissioner Basil Dahl, Stockholm. It is expected in trade circles that the employees will call a strike, the report stated.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES		Year
Single subscriptions.....		\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....		1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)		
Single copies.....		.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1932

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP PROPAGANDA

The attention of the delegates to the Labor Council was called last Friday night to the fact that curtailed street car service on the privately owned lines was not mentioned in the press nor by advertising card in the street cars. But when increased service on a neighboring line was inaugurated to take care of a portion of the traffic discommoded by the curtailment, the patrons of the cars were greeted by an announcement of the increased service as though it were additional service added for their convenience. Glaring defects are concealed and alleged improvements are played up. It is in harmony with this policy that every opportunity to throw discredit on the city-owned utilities is taken advantage of.

It is apparent that the same propagandists who helped to put over the franchise grab of two years ago are still functioning. Letters to the daily press, quite palpably from interested persons, are continually calling the attention of the public to alleged deficiencies and inadequate service of the various city-owned utilities, and as fast as one of these falsehoods is disproved another makes its appearance.

Another phase of the propaganda is that of addresses delivered before various civic clubs and organizations, where insinuations and gross exaggerations as to municipal ownership of public utilities may be dropped into the ears of those not in position to refute or answer them. Then there is the whispering campaign, by which the minds of the people of whole districts are poisoned against public ownership. And last, but not least, there are the house organs of the privately owned utility corporations, circulated free to stockholders, employees and their friends and acquaintances. In these sheets items are given publicity which, without giving authority or source, discredit public ownership in every manner possible. No story reflecting upon municipal ownership is too crude for reproduction and no yarn too improbable.

The result of all this is that there is being built up on falsehood and misrepresentation, fed by the paid agents of the corporations, a sentiment in opposition to public ownership which threatens the welfare of the city's investments in water, light and power and transportation.

Friends of municipal ownership and loyal citizens of San Francisco should be on their guard.

On December 1 Secretary Mellon's son went to work in a Pennsylvania bank as a clerk, and in January he was made a director. America still offers opportunity to a young man who has the stuff—"Southern Lumberman."

It is a bad plan that admits of no modification.
—Publius Syrus.

THE INIQUITOUS SALES TAX

The campaign for the sales tax, which is before the lower house of Congress, is carried on largely by those who wish to relieve the well-to-do from taxation and place the burden upon those least able to bear it. The masses now pay an indirect tax on every purchase they make. Their earnings have already been cut by wage slashes, part time work and complete unemployment so that for 1930 two per cent of the population paid all the federal income taxes.

The only persons who would benefit by the sales tax are the well-to-do two per cent of the population who now pay, and rightly pay, an income tax. The sales tax would shift the burden of taxation to the 98 per cent who do not and should not pay an income tax in addition to the indirect tax they now pay on everything that goes to make up their living.

Taxes should be paid not by those whom our economic system has reduced to subsistence wages and charity. They should be levied on those who have made good-sized fortunes and still receive large incomes out of the system. It is the business of Congress to locate these well-to-do and make them pay for the administration of the government and the industrial system of which they are the outstanding beneficiaries.

"Viewed from the standpoint of economics," says Senator Cutting of New Mexico, "I do not believe the idea is sound. Right now it would be almost as helpful as marooning a pneumonia patient in the Arctic wastes."

"The proper way to raise more money for Uncle Sam's needs is to boost the income tax in the higher brackets."

"The consumer will have to pay the sales tax. It would fall on the millions of unemployed, on the workman whose wages have been slashed, on the farmer whose earning power has been diminished, and on other classes of our people who are similarly situated. In short, it would hit hardest those who have been hit hardest by the depression."

TACTICS OF BIG BUSINESS

As a sample of Wall Street's contempt for Congress and indifference to popular demands for reform, "Labor" calls attention to an article printed on the front page of the "Journal of Commerce," "the voice of Wall Street and the organ of big business," as follows:

"Enactment of anti-injunction legislation by both Senate and House of Representatives at the current session of Congress now seems assured."

"Opposed by large industries in the past, this legislation has been before Congress for about 14 years. However, in its present form, it is so complicated that it may be said to be beyond the comprehension of most of the legislators, particularly those who do not possess legal training."

"This may give rise to an opportunity for amendments that will 'take the sting' out of the legislation, and make it more acceptable to commerce and finance."

It may be remarked that the advice was followed, and many amendments were tacked on to the bill in the Senate and House with which the conferees are now wrestling. Many palpably destructive amendments were summarily dealt with in the lower house.

The brazen effrontery of the money interests was never better illustrated than in their efforts to override the will of the people in this instance.

"WAGE DEDUCTIONS" NO CURE

Following a course plotted with extreme wisdom, the railroad unions have held the railroads to a 10 per cent wage "deduction" for a period of one year and have exacted some compensating concessions from the roads, says I. L. N. S.

It is estimated that in accepting the wage "deductions" the unions have presented the roads

with some \$210,000,000, with which the roads hope to in some measure rehabilitate their finances. Manifestly the unions hope so, too.

But wages were not and are not the source of railroad troubles. The trouble was and is elsewhere.

The railroads now may proceed with the benefit of increased freight rates, decreased wages and probably help from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is doubtful if these three tremendous helps will solve the railroad problems.

In the first place, the railroads remain burdened with an enormous sea of "paper" which represents inflation, or something besides usefully and necessarily invested working capital. Of course the roads cannot claim a state of prosperity until they can pay interest or dividends on that sea of "paper."

In the second place the railroads are confronted with a brand of competition which they have been unable to meet up to now. They face active and effective competition by water, by highway and by air. For the present water and highway are the big factors.

The railroads thought trucks couldn't do much business in the hauling of perishables, but refrigerated trucks are doing it. Trucks are doing a sizable business in transcontinental haulage and a really important interstate business sectionally.

There is one thing that can be done, though it may not really equalize the competition. Conditions for truckmen in interstate business can be fixed on a basis of safety and humane consideration for trucking personnel.

Organization and long agitation forced a regard for conditions of work among railroad men. Truckmen know little of that protection today, except where they are organized. Plenty of two-man truck crews travel day and night, with the off-shift driver sleeping on the moving truck and with both drivers sleeping therein if and when night stops are made. Manifestly such driving is a menace to public traffic and to the drivers themselves.

The wage "deduction" will not cure the ills of the railroads. No more would a building trades wage reduction cure the ills of that industry. The employers of America demonstrate in every fresh climax that they are neither economists nor generals. They are the new Bourbons, who, as to economics, learn nothing and forget only such wisdom as comes their way.

The salvation of American industry, railroads or what-not, is not to be gained at the cost of injustice to the wage earners.

The one piece of brilliance in the railroad negotiations was the final bringing together of all class 1 roads into one national conference.

For the unions there is immense credit in the outcome. For the railroads it seems impossible to find that great American genius for management of which our school books tell us.

NOW IS ORGANIZING TIME

What a time to organize unions! Now as never before workers need the protection of trade unionism, says the American Federation of Labor Weekly News.

Employers, sometimes stricken with greed, sometimes palsied with fear, seize upon any pretext to join the fight to cut wages.

Cutting wages increases the intensity of despair among the masses. The employing world has gone foolish with the idea that wage cutting helps. It helps only the pocketbook of employers.

Organize unions as the one way to drive sanity into the industrial order.

One by one the "radical" planks of the old Populist party are finding their way into the statute books. Who would have dreamed that the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency would be found sponsoring a bill to guarantee bank deposits?

A FEW BRIEF REMARKS

Senator Hiram Johnson of California is himself again. Pouring out the vials of his wrath on the floor of the Senate, he denounced with all his old-time fervor the rascality connected with the flooding of this country with dubious foreign bonds, and the "smug complacency and supine indifference" of the government while American investors were being fleeced. The press association story says that "crowded galleries remembered frequent suggestions that he become a candidate for President." With Johnson as President there would be at least an executive department.

* * *

This probably is the last straw. Belle Livingston, described on the first page of a local newspaper as an "exotic night club hostess and bon vivant," whose place of business in Reno was wrecked, she claims, "by the shutting off of her liquor supply," is despondent about the future of America. "I'm worried about America," she says, "depressed by what I see," and "I hate to think about what they must be saying about us now in Europe." Others besides Belle will be depressed also to realize what is regarded as first page news in these troubled times.

* * *

Without regard to the attitude of Henry Ford toward the labor movement or his methods as an employer, his announcement that he will spend \$300,000,000 this year and make 1,800,000 new cars will receive the approval of even his bitterest enemies. If a few more multi-millionaires would devote some of the many millions gleaned from the industry of America in the last few years to an effort to rehabilitate business there would soon be an end to depression.

* * *

A quietus probably has been applied to another "racket" in a report filed by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. It involves a movement by which gullible citizens were induced to "squat" on valuable lands in California whose title rested on Spanish and Mexican grants, which it was contended were invalid. The Senate committee holds the titles to be without flaw.

* * *

The former Secretary of the Treasury succeeded in reducing the surtaxes on swollen fortunes and the present Secretary, also a multimillionaire, is attempting to reduce the exemptions so as to include as income tax payers all citizens able to make a living. The plan is transparent—to shift the burden of government as much as possible from the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

* * *

There is a shortage of milk in Russia. It is given to adults only on doctor's prescription. But every baby gets a pint of milk twice a day, and in the factories where the work is hardest the workers also get milk. A land in which every baby is assured a pint of milk twice a day is worthy of emulation in at least one respect, even by the United States.

* * *

In the test vote on the motion to take up the prohibition amendment in the House of Representatives the California delegation was lined up as follows: For consideration (wet)—Lea, Barbour, Carter, Curry, Englebright, Kahn and Welch. Against consideration (dry)—Crail, Evans, Free and Swing.

* * *

Telegraphic advices state that the California delegation in the lower house of Congress, or at least a majority of them, would line up in the fight to remove the sales tax on movie admissions, canned goods and other commodities in the present draft of the new revenue law.

* * *

The action of Judge Steiger in imposing a stiff

penalty on a contractor convicted of slandering a union official may have a tendency to discourage a practice all too common in labor disputes of casting reflections on the agents of unions while endeavoring to adjust differences.

* * *

A legitimate economy inaugurated by the new city government is that by which telephone calls at public expense are restricted to city business. A few more such economies might relieve the urge to lighten the pay envelopes of the workers in the city employ.

* * *

Postmaster General Brown says the forty-four-hour week instituted in the postal service last year resulted in an increase of \$7,000,000 for salaries, but a total saving of \$17,050,000 was effected in postal employees' pay. How come?

SICKNESS IN INDUSTRY

Charts, diagrams and graphs continue to show nothing much hopeful.

At last the highest authorities are compelled to blurt out the truth that the big banks are the worst hoarders.

In the midst of the greatest employment drive the nation has known it is reported that one great corporation plans to dismiss ten thousand workers.

Mr. Hearst, praising the employment drive and urging employment, is charged with discharging workers also.

The cock-eyed world doesn't seem to get its vision straightened out. Industrial and political bosses refuse to face the stern truth and that is the cause of a lot of the social astigmatism. But the hurrying course of events works its own compulsions and they may yet confess the truth for their own salvation.

* * *

The system is sicker than anyone thought it could get. Herculean efforts may get the wheels going again. But without basic changes the wheels will once more creak and slow down.

What basic thing can be done? The 35-hour week can be put at once into operation. That is basic. It needs no wizard to see what it would do.

Meanwhile big railroad companies, in their marine departments, are accused of compelling men to work sixty and seventy hours a week. No wonder the system is sick.

They plan heavier taxes. The government must run. Heavier taxes permit the government to run—in a lot of directions where we would be better off without it.

* * *

This sickness is in industry. Political figures, always wanting a finger in the pie, look around to see how they can get their names in print. Professorial gents, with similar longings, scan the horizon for the same purpose and burst forth with plans, plans, plans.

The simple and the obvious things escape the notice of those who know that they can get further in the sordid business of reputation-building by sailing around on a pink cloud than they can get with common figures in their hands.

Meanwhile the guilty ones in industry look forward to more profits.

* * *

But a sick industry tightens up on its profits. The racket pinches out.

Eight millions of unemployed buy nothing. Other millions, frightened, buy nothing.

All of this leads to the hope that direct methods may yet be brought into action. Above all—far and away above all—in point of effectiveness, is the 35-hour week, everywhere.

It looks very much as if, barring actually effective action, a gentleman named Mr. Frankenstein may raise hell around the place.—I. L. N. S.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

America's propensity for law-making as a remedy for all evils is shown in the hysterical cry for new and drastic anti-kidnaping legislation, arising out of the Lindbergh baby kidnaping. There is plenty of law to punish kidnapers now. More important than new law is the detection of kidnapers. That means more efficient police forces and more public determination to suppress kidnaping and similar heinous crimes.

* * *

Into the unthinking demands for imposing the death penalty for kidnaping has come a note of sanity from Clarence Darrow. Says Darrow, who surely ought to know as much about crime and criminals as any other man:

"Those who would make death the punishment for kidnaping are damned idiots. Suppose a kidnaper were unable to get the ransom money. If his crime were a capital offense his next step would be to kill his victim to remove him as a possible witness if he (the kidnaper) were ever brought to trial."

* * *

Praise continues to come to President Hoover for the excellent appointment he made in naming Benjamin N. Cardozo to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court caused by the resignation of the beloved Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

It is encouraging to know that strong pressure of the right sort can help to bring about an appointment as wise and sound as this selection of a man with such a good record as Judge Cardozo.

The advance criticism that New York should not have further representation was overridden on the broad and correct grounds that this was not a geographical matter, but rather was seeking a man most eminently fitted for the high position. That Mr. Hoover chose this most desirable course will greatly redound to his credit and bring him gratitude from millions. This will mean confusion for some of the President's critics and enthusiasm to his champions.

Congratulations are as much due to the people of this country as they are to the new justice and to the President.

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UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

That great interest in the approaching nationwide union label campaign is being displayed by the central bodies and local unions throughout the country is manifested by the number of committees that have been appointed and whose names have been received at the headquarters of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor. The campaign will be conducted during April.

The plan of the campaign is to impress on the organized workers the great need of spending union earned money for the products and services of fellow workers. The plan is also to visit merchants and urge them to stock up with union labeled merchandise; to advertise these in the newspapers, by hand bills and by attractive window displays. Local unions will be called on and urged to patronize these merchants.

Divide Cities Into Districts

Discussing the campaign, Secretary John J. Manning of the Union Label Trades Department said:

"As in former years, the different cities will be divided into districts so that all merchants and employers of all kinds of labor can be visited by committee members in an effort to secure their co-operation.

"With the proper co-operation of employers with the members of organized labor during this campaign, work of all kinds will be stimulated and jobs will be found for many now unemployed.

"Some local unions advise that their unemployed members will be employed during the campaign in making house-to-house and store-to-store canvasses, making reports of their work. In this way, valuable data can be secured and made available to those interested.

Group Action Effective

"Any community or any organization not benefited by the campaign will have only themselves to blame for lack of activity.

"Group action will accomplish in a period of curtailed purchasing power more than ever was accomplished in times of plenty when too often no thought was given by many to spending it with the friends of organized labor."

EMPLOYMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN

Severe hardship in many cases would result from the displacement of married women workers—this is the conclusion drawn in a survey made by the industrial research department of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. At best only trivial relief could be effected by such a measure.

Of the estimated 34,000 Philadelphia families in which a married woman was employed full time, a total of 9660 had no earnings except those obtained from the full-time employment of the married women. In an additional 1590 families all the employable members, except the married women, were either totally unemployed or employed only part time. And in the remaining 22,750 families, 5050 had one or more wage earners totally unemployed or employed only part time, so that individual consideration would have to be given them before any action could be taken to displace the married women workers without causing widespread distress. Many of these families may already be living below the level of minimum health and comfort, and in many others further reduction of family income would immediately result in this condition.

The proportions of married women who are gainfully employed have been published for thirty-five states in preliminary reports of the Bureau of the Census. In fourteen of these states less than one-tenth of the married women are working. In

fourteen additional states over 10 but less than 15 per cent are gainfully employed. In three states, all in the South, over 20 per cent of the married women are working.

RESULTS OF DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE

The general strike of 1932 is over—in so far as the three dress associations are concerned.

It is far from ended, however, in the non-union and the independent shops. The great drive begun on February 16 will be continued vigorously all through the season, and no rest will be given to the non-union employers until they, too, are forced to raise earnings and adjust work hours to the union level and to recognize the union as the representative of the workers in the shops.

The dressmakers' strike was, by general consensus, a drastic, daring move. To call a strike in the midst of a terrible crisis, with unemployment and destitution ravaging the country, at a time when all industries, including the garment industry, are completely upset and out of gear, required, indeed, courage and vision of no mean order. Yet, on the other hand, the strike was prompted not by adventure—it was a vital necessity for the tens of thousands of dressmakers who, for the past three years, had seen their earnings dwindle bit by bit and their work standards undermined and degraded in the shops. It was to stop this tide of demoralization, to call a halt to the downward drift of earnings and to put up new safeguards that would stand up against the destructive effects of the continued crisis that this general strike movement was launched, and, in this sense the strike was a real and immensely practical achievement.—"Justice."

WOMAN MANAGER'S FINE RECORD

An account of conditions in the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company since Miss Josephine Roche has been in control is contained in the December issue of the "Colorado Labor Advocate." From 1928 to 1929 production in the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company increased, the average number of working days increased, and the miners' average earnings were larger. In 1930 the Rocky Mountain, like all industries, felt the depression, but while the state's output declined 17½ per cent, the Rocky Mountain suffered a decline of but 13 per cent. In spite of this decreased production the company's 1930 production cost remained the same as in 1929, due to the fact that the tonnage produced per man increased nearly half a ton daily. Average annual earnings were \$1770 in 1930, as compared with \$2104 in 1929 and \$1660 in 1928. The decrease in 1930 was due to the socially significant policy adopted at certain of the company's mines of rotating the work among all men instead of laying off any. The mines are manned by union workers.

MORE MINERS OUT OF WORK

Officials of the Pittston Company at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., threw 2300 miners out of work indefinitely by closing the Butler, Central and Old Forge collieries. The company recently closed two other operations ordinarily employing 2800 men. Closing the collieries is in line with the company's policy to mine coal only in its lower cost operations.



Well, What of It?

A writer in a popular weekly has been using a lot of valuable space in an endeavor to prove that when Woodrow Wilson was desperately ill in 1919 Mrs. Wilson largely conducted the affairs of state and was in reality President.

Well, what of it? asks an I. L. N. S. writer. The United States seemed to run along pretty well even if Mrs. Wilson was at the helm. As a matter of fact, the world would not come to an end, nor the nation either, if there was no President for a week or two. The belief that the world would topple and fall into ruins if there was not a President on the job every minute of the day has been assiduously fostered, but it is without foundation. It is a hangover from the days of kingly power, when the common folks believed the world would cease to revolve if they had no king. The world wags right along, regardless of presidents, kings and other high-placed persons, which is good for these same placed persons to remember. To recall this now and then would tend to a becoming humility of mind on their part.

UNITED ACTION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Indorsement of the movement by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., President Green's active participation, officially, and Vice-president Matthew Woll's active part as chairman of the Division of Labor, should send every trade unionist into the United Action for Employment Campaign. Any movement that can find jobs at the rate of 10,000 a day is worth getting into. Get in and help!—I. L. N. S.

NO DEPRESSION HERE

Sales of new life insurance totaled \$11,085,000,000 in the United States in 1931, an increase of 89 per cent over 1930. In the last eighteen years the new business sold in the United States shows an increase of nearly five-fold in volume.

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LABOR'S BILL OF RIGHTS

"Organized labor and its friends regard the passage of the Norris-La Guardia injunction relief measure by the Congress of the United States with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction," says William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a published statement. He continued:

"Its passage represents the culmination of years of effort and persistent appeal for the enactment of this character of legislative relief. As a result of the enactment of this legislation the word freedom will take on new meaning and the bill of rights will have added significance for all classes of labor.

"No longer will it be possible for corporations to take advantage of the economic necessity of working people by requiring them to sign the 'yellow dog' contract in order to secure an opportunity to earn a living. This form of contract, always regarded an un-American by organized labor, is rendered null and void and is legally declared to be contrary to public policy.

"While it has always been assumed that working people had the right to join a labor union, the 'yellow dog' contract has served as a weapon in the hands of corporations opposed to union labor to force many workers, against their will, to sign away this right.

"This made the 'yellow dog' contract highly objectionable to labor and deeply offensive to sound public opinion. This injunction relief bill also gives legal recognition to the right to organize into trade unions and the freedom of association on the part of working people.

"This section of the bill will prohibit equity courts from issuing injunctions restraining labor from exercising the right to unite for mutual helpfulness, self-protection and collective bargaining. It reiterates and reaffirms the right of labor to enjoy free assemblage, freedom of the press and to unite for the purpose of securing redress from economic oppression and injustice.

"Labor regards the passage of the Norris-La Guardia bill as a great achievement. It believes that through the protection which this measure will afford labor can mobilize its economic strength so that it may be privileged to deal with powerful corporations and large employers of labor upon more equitable terms.

"The one outstanding legal right which this bill clearly and definitely establishes is the right of labor to organize and to function in a normal, logical way."

FEDERAL AID FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

An intensive campaign to secure legislation providing for federal aid to states paying pensions to their indigent aged has been launched in Congress through the introduction of bills for old-age security. A survey made by the February "Old Age Security Herald," a monthly of the American Association for Old Age Security, just published, disclosed that many United States Senators and Representatives have pledged their support to this movement and are pressing for federal pension aid, particularly at this time of acute need.

The principal bill, whose features were approved by a large representative group of members of Congress at the recent conference in Washington, has been introduced by Senator C. C. Dill of Washington and Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, and is entitled "A Bill to Protect Labor in Its Old Age."

The measure provides that the government appropriate funds to pay one-third of the pensions granted under mandatory pension laws of any state. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is proposed. To get federal assistance the states must enact state-wide mandatory laws, extending old age security to persons of 65 years or older, who are

citizens of the United States, and who have no children able to support them or property worth more than \$5000.

FARMERS NEED MORE ROADS

Some city folks think all farmers now live on good roads. Unfortunately this is not so. An article in the "Bureau Farmer" says:

"Of 6,300,000 farmers in the United States, there are 2,747,732 farms on unimproved dirt roads, or almost one-half of the farmers in this country are served by roads no better than those of the oxcart days.

"An additional 1,998,704 farms are located on dirt roads that are ranked as improved, and that means roads that have some grading, some drainage, but nevertheless during the rainy season are for the most part impassable. Not more than 500,000 farms are located on paved highways and less than 1,000,000 on gravel roads."

There is little excuse for such a condition as this says an I. L. N. S. writer. Good secondary roads do not necessarily mean expensive roads—as has now been proved in many western states that are using asphaltic processes to provide mudless and dustless farm-to-market roads, as well as large mileage of through highways. Every state owes its farmers roads that can be depended upon to afford sure, safe and inexpensive transport at all seasons of the year.

FRENCH LABOR URGES REPUDIATION

Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French Federation of Labor, reaffirmed his belief in the recommendation of the special international trade union congress held in London in 1920 for the "universal and mutual repudiation of international war debts." "To do this, however, we must first of all urge action which will make this possible," he said. "A considerable reduction in armaments is undoubtedly one of the conditions for success in this sphere, while, on the other hand, a settlement of this question in Europe, that is to say, a European understanding, is an essential condition to any change of attitude in the United States."

LABOR MEN ON COMMISSION

Selection of an advisory committee to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission on unemployment insurance was announced by A. J. Altmeyer, commission secretary, at Madison. The committee consists of three representatives of the employers, three representatives of labor, and a representative of the commission. The labor representatives are: Henry Ohl, Jr., Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Jacob Friedrich, Milwaukee labor leader; and Fred G. Gastrow, Madison, legislative counsel for the Wisconsin Council of Carpenters.

SOVIET NOT HIRING AMERICANS

The Amtorg Trading Corporation, official agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, states that despite announcements that at present American mechanics are not engaged for work in the Soviet Union, thousands of applications continue to pour into the office. Officials of the corporation said the cessation for the time being of hiring American skilled workers for Soviet industries is due to the temporary shortage of living quarters.

FOR "WHITE COLLAR" WORKERS

A new state employment office to find jobs for "white-collar" workers will be opened in Boston, Edwin S. Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industry, has announced.

General Von Hindenburg came through the German elections with flying colors, falling short of election only a few thousand votes. There is little doubt that he will be successful in the run-off.

FIELD FOR ORGANIZATION WORK

Trade union organization has been recognized as an important contributing factor towards stabilization of the beauty parlor business, the majority of whose employees are women. A large number of 25-cent beauty parlors have sprung up which have brought home to the employers the need of work standards in the industry. For the first time an association of employers has been formed and has been negotiating an agreement with the union which calls for a 48-hour week, closing time not later than 9 o'clock, a minimum scale of wages, pay for legal holidays, and a strictly union shop. A further step toward bringing up the standards of the industry was the drafting of a bill for State licensing of schools of hair dressing, at a meeting of the New York State Hairdressers' Association on January 5. The New York State Department of Labor also has under consideration certain standards for the industry, foremost in importance, the limitation of hours for workers.—Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

CITY TO RUN BAKERIES

The Corporation of Madrid has decided to take the supplying of bread to the population into its own hands. This decision was taken with the definite object of getting rid of as many private bakeries as possible.

TO CELEBRATE GOLDEN JUBILEE

Saturday, May 28, has been set as the day when organized labor of Denver will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

Friendship

WE ARE PROUD OF THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN ORGANIZED LABOR AND OURSELVES AND ALWAYS STRIVE TO MERIT THE GOOD WILL AND CONFIDENCE OF ALL IN OUR DEALINGS.

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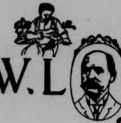
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The March meeting of the union will be held on Sunday and every member of the union should be present. The scale committee will report the result of negotiations with the employers, and the subject matter of the reports will be of such importance that it will deserve the greatest consideration. Again the writer urges every member, in the interest of his or her own welfare, to attend the March meeting and meetings of the coming months.

Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph arrived in San Francisco on Friday, March 11, but owing to a change in plans remained in the city but one day, leaving for Long Beach in the evening. Secretary Randolph is visiting Long Beach to make arrangements for the 1932 convention, which convenes in the beach city on September 12. While here Secretary Randolph attended a short meeting of the local executive committee.

George C. Parker, C. F. Willstach and J. R. Jones, members of San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84, among the members of that local locked out on January 1 by the "Sun" and "Telegram," were visitors in the city this week. The San Bernardino visitors explained the situation in San Bernardino and reported that No. 84 had put up a most valiant fight against the "open shop" crusaders and that a settlement was expected in the very near future.

Sale of the Brooklyn "Standard Union" to the Brooklyn "Times" was announced by Paul Block on March 9. The papers will be merged and published from the "Times" plant. The merger reduces the number of dailies in Brooklyn from four to three. Mr. Block had been the owner of the "Standard Union" for some three years, and the "Standard Union" was the second paper which Mr. Block had disposed of in recent months, he having sold the Los Angeles "Express" to William Randolph Hearst's Los Angeles "Herald." At present Mr. Block is reported to own the Pittsburgh "Post Gazette," Toledo "Blade," Toledo "Times," Milwaukee "Sentinel," Wisconsin "News," Duluth "Herald" and Duluth "News Tribune." Death of the "Standard Union" means dismissal of approximately 200 employees.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Sedalia, Mo., is "doing its bit" in the effort to maintain the prosperity of its city and the council's activities are somewhat of an innovation. The Sedalia council is regularly using newspaper space to pledge the support of its members to spend their earnings with home merchants and for home products, at the same time impressing upon the public the value of these practices. The council started with a 3x10 advertisement and followed every other day with a 2x6.

Chicago Typographical Union at a recent meeting referred to its scale committee without recommendation the request of the Chicago Franklin Association asking for a reduction in the basic wage scale. The request of the association is for a modification of the basic book and job scale. The contract between the union and the Franklin Association has approximately two years to run. It is also learned that Chicago union took no further action regarding members who have refused to observe the five-day week in Chicago.

Four printing trades unions of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been asked by the Pittsburgh Publishers' Association to accept a 10 per cent wage reduction for a temporary period. The unions are the typographical, stereotypers, pressmen and mailers.

J. J. Hebner is at present in the hospital, where he is undergoing treatment for a bladder ailment. "Jake" expects to leave the hospital next week.

P. E. Campau on Wednesday of last week suffered a paralytic stroke and is at present in the

Veterans' Hospital at Yountville. Mr. Campau has for the last several years been the field representative for "Bill Nye."

Los Angeles Typographical Union recently, by referendum vote, approved a proposition to raise approximately \$2500 per week to distribute to unemployed members. The vote on the proposition was: For, 275; against, 238; majority for, 37.

Unofficial final returns of indorsements for International office follows: President—Cornell, 24; Howard, 402; Rouse, 142. First vice-president—Baker, 388; Braun, 7; Sorlas, 84; Shields, 10; Testerman, 36. Second vice-president—Barrett, 315; Bentley, 198; Connelly, 61. Secretary-treasurer—McCoy, 97; Randolph, 447; Sturm, 15; Tanner, 3. Trustees Union Printers' Home—Cook, 475; Coplan, 168; Desper, 125; Fairclough, 318; Larochele, 31; O'Donnell, 210; O'Rourke, 62; Walker, 357. Delegates to American Federation of Labor—Buss, 179; Cline, 354; Dalton, 216; Hatchett, 115; Jones, 58; Lavelle, 45; Martel, 321; Morrison, 518; Murphy, 59; Robinson, 158; Ryder, 139; Simons, 254; Trotter, 379; Wanbaugh, 60; Wise, 26. Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—Jefferson, 207; Lowe, 335; Ryan, 33. Agent Union Printers' Home—Gwinnup, 402; James, 64; Sturgess, 111. Board of Auditors—Grigsby, 115; Kroger, 138; Mayers, 329.

Members should bear in mind that Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company, wholesale hardware dealers, some time ago locked out union craftsmen in the printing department. When purchasing hardwares, tools or housewares refrain from purchasing any of the products distributed by Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.

Sam Bowman of the Brunt Press was operated on at the Franklin Hospital on Monday last. He is not allowed to receive visitors yet, as quiet has been prescribed.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By Charles Crawford

Leave it to a makeup to pull the snappy replies or what have you. In this tale, out of kindness, names are deleted. It was thus: Makeup "A" was making up a section when an editorial gent breezed in and inquired what editor was in charge of the section. Not being able to think of the editor's last name, the makeup replied that Larry somebody was in charge. Just then Makeup "B" hove in range. Makeup "A" sings out: "Hey, what's Larry's last name?" To which query Makeup "B" replies: "Larry who?" Pass the pretzels.

Remarks Philatelist Dollar to Philatelist De Jarnett: "Sure would have liked a cover on Baby Lindy's first flight." Ask your stamp collecting kid or friend what the above means.

Let it be recorded in this column that great credit is due our chapel secretary in handling the added work of his position caused by the one-day layoff. He certainly does his job of running the slipboard with dispatch and satisfaction to all.

Chairman McKnight is still on the sick list. "Pop" Fish, flashy copycutter, is another chapel member confined to his home with illness. Heavy cold is his complaint.

The musical profession is awaiting with interest the limited edition of a book that "Doctor" Hariman is to put on the market. It deals with various musical instruments, but the one thing puzzling the "Doctor" is that he doesn't know one instrument from another. The book should be a "best seller."

We have in this chapel a member recently appointed to the scale committee in the person of Earl Curtis. Those who know Earl feel that the choice was a happy one, and we congratulate Curtis on his appointment.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Distinctions force themselves upon Phil, lone chapel representative of the Highland clan McScott. Phil, by the way, discarded the prefix when he came to this country and found that mixing the smoky Scotch dew called usquebaugh in por-

ridge isn't considered the ne plus ultra of fashionable breakfasts. Getting back to distinctions, however, a writer recently unstintedly praised the charitable plan adopted by a local Scotch angling club at Mr. Scott's suggestion: All big fish that escape will be donated by the club to help feed the unemployed.

The "art preservative," as practiced by Benjamin Franklin and other hand pluggers, holds the unwavering allegiance of "Shorty" Davison; the craft as well as its votaries he admires wholeheartedly. But lino key ticklers, well, they're merely "Ben's stenographers," he says.

The landlord told Rabbi Henno he was going to raise his rent. "Fine," cried the Rabbi, "that's more'n I can do, slow as subbing is now."

A cigarette lighter, presented to "Bull" Donnelly by an admiring friend who forgot to whom he loaned it, proved the perversity of inanimate things. Twenty-four times in succession it lit, whereupon "Bull" proceeded to drum up bets on its reliability. Suckers refused to nibble until he attempted to throw grappling hooks on Eddie Porter's wad. Then—but charity urges that the curtain be dropped.

A Scandihoovian sense of humor prompted "Swede" Adams, prone in an adjustable chair while a tonsorialist scraped his unprotected gullet, to ask for a glass of water. "Thirsty?" inquired the barber, complying. "Nope, just wanna see if it leaks," replied the Swede.

In the good old days before Volsteadism, according to Bill Leslie, whose memory of those times is still fresh, the home was always preserved. But nowadays it's well pickled.

A generous patron of that department of the News Mutual Benefit Society which purveys, for a consideration, a readily diffusible medium in mercantile circles, Johnny Branch several times weekly holds himself at the disposal of Bert Coleman, custodian of the readily diffusible medium. He tells Bert that if the weight of say fifteen doubloons is apt to bow his stature until it casts a shadow like unto that of a tree-climbing progenitor, he, Johnny, will tote it for him. Bert, however, takes a defensive posture, pointing out others are precluded from becoming patrons because so much media already is being toted by Mr. Branch; a condition which, if called to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, might bring prosecution to both for restraint of trade.

BUT WILL IT WORK?

Bills for the regulation and control of the use of intoxicating liquors in Rhode Island and making 3 per cent beer legal in the state have been signed by Governor Case.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The members of Des Moines Mailers' Union displayed the true union spirit in voting an assessment to assist the Seattle Mailers' Union in its fight to unionize the mailing room of the "Times." In relation to this praiseworthy action on the part of the Des Moines Mailers' Union, that local's scribe makes an interesting and rather surprising statement in the "Journal" for March, as follows:

"Secretary Roberts, upon being advised of our action, notified us that the M. T. D. U. was taking care of the Seattle situation and that it would not be necessary for us to give any financial aid at this time."

The assertion made by Secretary Roberts is not supported by facts and figures. Other unions and locals gave Seattle Mailers' Union financial aid, making the "special assistance" of \$300 from the M. T. D. U. appear but a drop in the bucket, in comparison. It shows that out of the \$2250, approximately, paid into the \$100,000 defense fund by the members of the Seattle local, they are still some \$1950 out of pocket. The Seattle Pressmen's Union gave the Seattle Mailers' Union \$1000. Assistance to local unions and strike benefits by the I. T. U. show Seattle Mailers' Union received benefits to the amount of \$1115.80.

At the January meeting of No. 18, by an overwhelming majority, it was voted to loan Seattle Mailers' Union \$100, and at the February meeting a proposition, by a similar majority, was voted to assess members 50 cents per member per month indefinitely, which amounted to \$47, as financial assistance to Seattle Mailers' Union.

Loans secured from local unions for court litigation by the M. T. D. U. officers amount to \$3075, and all that now remains of that amount, or special fund, is \$75. The salaries due the president and secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. amount to \$750 and \$1125 respectively; loans and salaries total \$4950; receipts, January, 1932, \$639.50; total receipts for January, 1932, \$3235.77; disbursements for January, 1932, \$421.51; balance, January, 1932, \$2814.26. Liabilities, just for salaries and loans, amount to \$4950, leaving the M. T. D. U. "in the red" to the tune of \$2136.74.

How are the liabilities of the M. T. D. U. to be liquidated on the basis of a per capita of 25 cents per member per month? Yet Secretary Roberts informs the Des Moines Mailers' Union that "we" (Roberts et al.) "have the Seattle situation well in hand, that there's no need for that local levying an assessment to aid Seattle Mailers' Union," which has some twenty-one members locked out of the "Times" and doing strike duty. Very plain that if it were not for the I. T. U., other unions and mailer locals aiding the Seattle Mailers' Union financially they would be in a sad plight in relying upon the M. T. D. U. alone for financial assistance. What better argument is necessary for the dissolution of the M. T. D. U.? If it's not a mailer "white elephant," what is it?

COMMUNISTS AND THE NEGRO

"The only antidote to the spread among American negroes of revolutionary doctrines is even-handed justice," writes Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a "Harper's Magazine" article.

Even-handed justice would do much to prevent the spread of revolutionary doctrines among all people, whatever their race. More and more this is being recognized.

Mr. White in his article tells how communists have capitalized discontent among negroes and how they have taken advantage of the Scottsboro cases to push their propaganda among colored folks. The Scottsboro cases involve nine colored men, sentenced to death in Alabama for alleged

criminal assault on two white girls. The men were tried in an atmosphere of mob hysteria and there is grave doubt of their guilt. The communists have sought in every way possible to "butt in" to the case, but instead of helping the accused men it is altogether probable they have increased prejudice against them and further jeopardized their chances of getting justice.

THE PENDING REVENUE BILL

Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills, says "Labor," has induced the Ways and Means Committee to report favorably—by unanimous vote—a revenue bill which raises \$600,000,000 by a general tax that increases the cost of everything down to a day laborer's overalls and a schoolboy's pencil; and lowers income tax exemptions so sharply that 1,700,000 persons now exempt will be added to the roll of federal taxpayers."

JOBLESS INSURANCE REDUCED

The trade unions of Poland ordered a one-day strike in protest against the government's bill making sweeping changes in the unemployment insurance law. The changes are designed to further victimize the jobless workers, whose unemployment insurance benefits are already below decent living standards. There are 320,000 unemployed in Poland, constituting nearly 30 per cent of those gainfully employed in industries.

LABOR CONFLICT AVERTED

Reporting on the settlement of Denmark's labor troubles, the press reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Berlin, say: "The big labor conflict which seemed imminent in Denmark has now been settled by the intervention of Stauning, the prime minister, with the help of the national conciliator. All the collective agreements which expire in 1932 are to be prolonged for another year."

EARLY RISING DOWN ON THE FARM

"I reckon," said the farmer, "that I get up earlier than anybody in the neighborhood. I am always up before 3 o'clock in the morning." The second farmer said he was always up before then and had part of the chores done. The first farmer thought he was a liar and decided to find out. A few mornings later he got up at 2 o'clock and went to his neighbor's house. He rapped on the back door and the woman of the house opened it. "Where is your husband?" asked the farmer, expecting to find his neighbor in bed. "He was around here early this morning," answered the wife, "but I don't know where he is now."—Ex.

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OUR MODEST PRESIDENT

It is a good thing for a public official to have confidence in his chief, and when Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills made the statement that President Hoover knew "more about the government than any other living man," he probably relieved a modest man from the embarrassment of making such an assertion himself.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of March 11, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Waiters' Union, J. D. Kirkpatrick, L. A. Francouer, William Connors. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Congressman Welch, relative to the sales tax and the anti-injunction bill. From Mrs. Florence Kahn, relative to the passage of the anti-injunction bill. From United States Senator Johnson, relative to the proposed increase in first-class postage. From Congressman Lea, relative to the modification of the Volstead act. From R. A. French Shoe Company, relative to union label shoes. From Senator Shortridge, relative to the proposed reduction in salaries of federal employees.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Auto Mechanics, requesting the Council to place the Golden West Baking Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." From Bakers' Union No. 24, copy of its agreement with the California Bakers.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Lithographers' Union, relative to making our pure food law more effective. A proposed charter amendment dealing with city emergency budget.

Request Complied With—From Office Employees' Union, requesting the assistance of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council in protecting the rights of city employees in the present financial situation.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the position taken by the Council with reference to the San Francisco schools. Moved that it be received, filed and copy sent to the local Federations of Teachers. Motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

of controversy between the Lithographers' Union and the Pacific Music Press, it having been adjusted, the application for a boycott was withdrawn. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Luxor Cab Company unfair; requested delegates to refrain from patronizing same. Street Carmen—The skip-stop system will be put in operation on the Municipal Railway and Market Street cars; Market Street Company doing everything in its power to embarrass the Municipal Railway. Tailors—Requested a demand for their label; Federal Tailoring Company is unfair.

The League for Betterment of Railway Service has been organized and is now functioning. Secretary O'Connell received the indorsement of the Council to accept the secretaryship of the league.

Local Union No. 110, Miscellaneous Employees are making progress; will assist Garment Workers in their effort to make more work for their members.

Receipts, \$275; expenses, \$225.

Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on Thursday evening, March 10, listened to a report of Business Agent Nichols, in which he recommended that California's Congressional delegation be urged to use their good offices to the end that contracts for several public buildings authorized for this vicinity be let at once, and thus aid in relieving the unemployment situation in the building trades.

Credentials from Painters' Union No. 1158 for Thomas Millan and A. T. Massick, vice George Uland and K. F. Slippere, were received and delegates seated.

Upon representations of delegates of various upholsterers' unions the Council urges members and their friends to patronize San Francisco manufacturers of furniture, drapery or upholstered articles, thus assisting journeymen upholsterers in procuring employment.

Resolutions were adopted urging the city authorities to include in the 1932-33 budget "provisions for the employment of sufficient maintenance painters to keep the San Francisco Hospital in a sanitary condition."

General President MacDonald reported that a protest had been made to the mayor against the employment of men on mechanical work for the city who received only groceries as compensation.

A general discussion on the tendency of employers to reduce wages brought out a unanimous sentiment in favor of resisting such action.

GRAND TIME AT MUSICIANS' BALL

The benefit ball given by the Musicians' Union last Friday night brought out an immense crowd that thronged the Civic Auditorium. Entertainers from theaters, hotels and radio studios contributed to the enjoyment. The big band that furnished the music was led alternately by Val Valente, Paul Ash, Walter Roesner, Anson Weeks, Phil Harris, Tom Gerun, Rube Wolf, John Wolohan and others. The dance attracted musicians and their friends from all over northern California.

DEATH OF GEORGE G. CLEARY

George G. Cleary, 55, brother of City Administrator Alfred J. Cleary and former president of the California Wool Growers' Association, died at his home, 500 Hyde street, Sunday, following a brief illness.

MAX A. MULDER

Public Accountant

Labor Temple 2940 Sixteenth Street
Phone EXbrook 7265

PUBLIC UTILITY TAXES

In view of the fact that there is so much misleading propaganda in circulation in San Francisco at present it is gratifying to find a city official who is able and willing to set forth the facts in regard to his department, at least. The following is from the Safety Valve of the San Francisco "Chronicle," and should set at rest unfounded criticism:

"In the Safety Valve of March 9 appears a communication signed Elsie Thomas, which contains the following:

"After the city took over the water company an additional 100 employees were engaged. Under private ownership the water company was a paying concern and paid taxes to the city."

"The letter, and in particular the foregoing statement, conveys an erroneous impression which is unjust to the San Francisco water department.

"The number of employees engaged in the operation of the water system under the city's ownership is not greater than under the private company; as a matter of fact there are actually fewer employees in the department now than under the private company. To be exact as of February 1, 1932, the total number of employees was 508, as compared with 511, March 3, 1930, the date of acquisition. Shortly after taking over the properties we did double the force working on the construction of the Alameda tunnel and diversion works, driving the tunnel from both ends instead of one, as the private company had been doing. This made possible completion of this project in time to catch this past season's floods, thereby saving some six billion gallons of water which otherwise would have wasted to the sea.

"We do not question the statement that the private company was a paying concern and paid taxes to the city, but can not let the inference stand that the contrary applies to the water department under city ownership and operation.

"The water department furnishes free water to the municipality to the value of \$360,000 annually, equivalent to the amount of taxes the private company paid the city. During the two-year period of operation the department out of its revenues has paid all of its operating expenses, including interest on the purchase bonds, and in addition has paid \$2,000,000 toward redemption of these bonds, has expended \$2,111,688 on much-needed extensions and improvements to the system, and built up a surplus of \$535,387. No contribution of any kind from taxes has been applied either to the purchase or operation of the water system. On the contrary, during the current fiscal year the water department is contributing to the general fund from its surplus approximately \$273,000, permitting a reduction of nearly 4 cents in the last tax rate from what it would otherwise have been.

"N. A. ECKHART,

General Manager and Chief Engineer,
San Francisco Water Department."

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Labor Council Hall Association Re-elects All Its Officials

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association was held last Friday in the office of the superintendent in the Labor Temple. All of the directors were present.

The report of the secretary for the last year, which had been audited by Max A. Muldner, public accountant, was received and approved, and showed the financial condition of the Association to be satisfactory.

Routine matters having been disposed of, including a plan for the renovation of the building, the annual election of officers was held, which resulted in returning the incumbents—John McLaughlin, president; Daniel C. Murphy, vice-president, and William P. McCabe, secretary-treasurer.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last report the following members of local unions have passed away: Frank J. Murphy, member of Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Local No. 97; Emily Alice McDonald, Waitresses' Union No. 48; George Raymond Crotty, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Arthur J. Keenan, Teamsters' Union No. 85; John Brack, Stove Mounters' Union No. 62; Eugene Wackerow, Musicians' Union No. 6; Lewis Wood Webb, Photo Engravers' Union No. 8; Norman K. Morris, Pile Drivers' Union.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

The thirteenth annual observance of Public Schools Week, beginning April 25, will have full co-operation of the American Legion of California. Reports indicate that there will be more than 500 meetings held over the state during the week. A feature of the week this year will be the attention paid by speakers to the problems of the rural schools in smaller communities.

UNFAIR DAIRY PRODUCTS

At a meeting of the Milk Producers' Association at Modesto recently the manager of that unfair concern said that "As far as the boycott is concerned, we never knew it existed." But C. C. Nunnally, secretary of the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, asks: "If they did not know a boycott existed, why did more than half of the manager's report deal with the strike and the union?" And he continues, "The above statement is an admission that the boycott is hurting." It will hurt more if union men and women and their friends remember that their products—Modesto butter, Challenge butter, MPA and Val-Maid butter, Modesto and Banner condensed milk and MPA powdered milk—are unfair and refrain from purchasing them.

THOMAS P. GARRITY INJURED

Former Supervisor Thomas P. Garrity was injured early in the week when he fell asleep at the wheel of his car and crashed into a steel pole as he was driving out Geary street, homeward bound. Garrity was treated at Park Emergency Hospital for injuries to his chest and right knee. Later he went to his home.

Penalty Imposed on Contractor For Slander of Union Official

Convicted of criminally slandering a union labor official, Jesse Shay, plastering contractor, was sentenced Monday by Municipal Judge Steiger to thirty days in the county jail, with the alternative of paying a \$250 fine. He gave notice of appeal and was freed on \$500 bail. Shay's conviction arose from a controversy before the Board of Public Works, during which he charged he had paid money to Thomas J. Walsh, official of the Plasterers' Union, in connection with working men employed on the new Park Police Station more than eight hours a day. Walsh produced books to show checks paid him by Shay were for dues of union members.

State Payrolls and Employment Show Big Decreases in February

The March issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin, released March 11 by T. A. Reardon, state labor commissioner, shows decreases in employment and payrolls in California manufacturing establishments in February, 1932, as compared with February, 1931. The bulletin shows that the same 1200 representative manufacturing establishments which employed 152,937 workers in February, 1931, employed 124,416 workers in February, 1932, a decrease of 28,521, or 18.6 per cent. The total amount of weekly payrolls for these establishments was \$4,587,759 in February, 1931, and \$3,116,799 in February, 1932, a decrease of \$1,470,960, or 32.1 per cent. The average weekly earnings of factory employees were \$30.00 in February, 1931, and \$25.05 in February, 1932, a decrease of \$4.95, or 16.5 per cent.

TO "DOLL UP" LABOR TEMPLE

Secretary William P. McCabe of the Labor Council Hall Association, who is also superintendent of the Labor Temple, is a busy individual these days, what with his routine duties and acting as chaperon to numerous contractors desiring to be shown around the building. For the directors have decided to fall in line with the general urge to give employment to mechanics and others advocated by the sponsors of the campaign to find jobs for a million men. As a consequence the Labor Temple is to be furnished with a new roof, offices, halls and banquet room are to be repainted and varnished, and a general refurbishing plan is to be carried out.

BRIGAERTS VISITS SOUTH

Harry Brigaerts, vice-president for the Ninth district of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was a visitor in southern California recently. He visited all local unions in the district before returning to his headquarters in San Francisco.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay. | Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. | Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue. | Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. |
| Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. | Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. | Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. | Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay. |
| Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero. | Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market. | Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue. | Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. |
| Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia. | Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero. | Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building. | Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays. |
| Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero. | Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. | Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. | Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. |
| Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland. | Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. | Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Pouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building. | Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. |
| Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. | Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers. | Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7, Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. | Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market. |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia. | Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. | Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. | Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. |
| Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia. | Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason. | Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth. | Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif. |
| Bill Posters No. 44—Meets 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission. | Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall. | Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple. | Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Avenue, Oakland, Calif. |
| Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. | Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School. | Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday. | Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. |
| Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. | Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building. | Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones. | Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter. |
| Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. | Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. | Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero. | Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant. |
| Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. | Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. | Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones. | Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple. |
| Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple. | Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. | Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. | Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones. |
| Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. | Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. | Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. | Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 Ninth. |
| Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero. | Glove Workers— | Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero. | Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple. |
| Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple. | Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. | Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. | Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560. |
| Butchers No. 508—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter ave. | Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue. | Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway. | Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif. |
| Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia. | Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero. | Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue. | Typographical No. 21—Office, 18 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. |
| Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. | Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. | Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero. | United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. |
| Clearmakers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albin. | Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. | Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple. | Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. |
| Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia. | Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. | Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. | Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. |
| Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building. | Ladies' Auxiliary, Trades Union Promotional League—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, room 315, Labor Temple. | Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page. | Walters No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market. |
| Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building. | Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. | Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Doe Davis, Sec., 862 Third. | Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market. |
| Caspmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco. | Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason. | Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue. | Water Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. |
| Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market. | | | Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. |
| Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. | | | |

Kansas City's Big Demonstration Favors Volstead Act Repeal

Organized labor's demand for 2.75 beer was voiced at a great mass meeting in Convention Hall, Kansas City, on the evening of March 5. More than 5000 persons were present.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Clarence Darrow, famous attorney, urged modification of the Volstead act to create an industry whereby, they asserted, the national economic structure could be strengthened.

Darrow expressed pleasure that labor "is using its influence to put down hypocrisy and bigotry in America."

"Our politicians don't care about repeal," he declared. "Why should they? They get all the liquor they want."

"Our people have submitted tamely to the W. C. T. U., the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, the Anti-Saloon League and other fanatical organizations. Now it's time for labor to awaken the country and accomplish something."

Among trade unionists in attendance were Martin F. Ryan, international president of the Railway Carmen of America; R. T. Wood, Springfield, Mo., president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor; John Pfeiffer, international secretary of the Leather Workers of America, and Joseph Oberfell, Cincinnati, international secretary-treasurer of the Brewery Workers' Union.

CASUALTY LIST NOT LARGE

Young Husband—I can't stand this suspense any longer. It will kill me. Doctor—Calm yourself, my dear sir. I've brought thousands of babies into the world and never lost a father yet.—Ex.

When ordering that Easter suit see that it bears the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

CATERING INDUSTRY WELL SERVED

Among the union publications which come to the editor's desk none is more interesting than "The Catering Industry Employee," official journal of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Union. It is edited by Bob Hesketh, well and favorably known on the Pacific Coast, and its pages are filled with excellent contributions from all parts of the country. California is well represented in the March issue, containing letters and articles from Frank L. Johnson, Los Angeles; Vice-President Hugo Ernst, San Francisco; M. A. Roberts, Oakland; John G. Hirschfeldt, San Francisco; Marie Watson, Harry A. Foster and Lee Dixon, Los Angeles; Lou W. Templeton, San Francisco; Joseph P. Bader, San Francisco; Grace A. Stark, Petaluma; and Alwilda Damon, Vallejo. There is also a letter from Jack Weinberger, who is well known here.

REGISTRATION IS ESSENTIAL

Those desiring to vote at the coming primaries must register prior to March 24, on which date the registrar's office at the City Hall will remain open till midnight. Citizens should avoid the last minute rush and register at once. On Saturday of this week the registrar's office will be open from 8:30 a. m. until 9 p. m., and the same hours will be observed Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

NOT THE FIRST AVIATION STRIKE

The present strike of the Century Airline pilots is not the first aviation strike. Pilots of the Aero-lot Company, a Polish commercial air service, went on strike July 3, 1928. Pilots of the Royal Dutch Airline called a strike on August 29, 1930.

There are twenty Labor peers in the House of Lords who were created by the first and second Labor governments.

Progress Being Made Toward Agreement on Norris Measure

Washington dispatches state that the conferees of the two houses of Congress attempting to reconcile the slight differences between the House and Senate on the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill are making progress.

The conferees reached a compromise on the terms of the two bills respecting jury trials in cases of contempt, on which the protection of jury trials would be extended to the press but would not include liquor "padlock" cases.

The legislation to restrict the use of injunctions in labor disputes and to outlaw "yellow dog" contracts nears final approval.

The last legislative obstacle was removed when conferees from the House and Senate smoothed out differences in the bills which passed their respective branches of Congress by overwhelming votes.

The agreement virtually assures that the bill introduced by Senator Norris in the Senate and Representative LaGuardia in the House will go to the White House next week. President Hoover is expected to sign it.

UNION LEADER ELECTED TO COUNCIL

Appointed to fill a vacancy in the city council of Seattle some months ago, Dave Levine, past president of the Central Labor Council and editor of the "Washington State Labor News," was returned to the position to succeed himself. He led the field of six nominees and polled the highest vote of any candidate on the ballot, exceeding the record vote given John F. Dore, the successful candidate for mayor, by 3000 votes. He was given a great ovation on his appearance at a recent meeting of the Seattle Central Labor Council.

Work clothing should not be bought if it does not bear the label of the Garment Workers' Union.

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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly
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Monthly and Compounded Quarterly,
and may be withdrawn quarterly.

ADVERTISERS AND PUBLICITY AGENTS

who desire to reach the members of Organized Labor and their friends can find no better medium than the Labor Clarion. Attention is directed to the list of unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, printed on page 11. They comprise the men and women having the greatest buying power in this community, and their patronage and friendship constitute a valuable asset to any business man.

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